NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -HANLET. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- TRUE TO THE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET BEW BOWERY THEATER. Bowers .- Consider Bro-BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.—CARPENTER OF BOURN-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway -THE TYDON - NOTAN CHIEFS, WARRIOR: AND SQUAWS, &c., at h hours Spectre Nun-Afternoon and Evening. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanical Hall, 472 Broad

R OOD'S MINSTREL BALL 514 Broadway. -ETHIOPIAN

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 441 Broadway.-BALLETS PARTORINES, BURLESQUES, &c. - A PLEASANT NEIGHB. R. NEW YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway. -VIVANDIERK-IRVING HALL Irving place -THE STEREOFTICON

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. --HOOLEY'S TOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETSTOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 11, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The official report of General Gillmore to the War Department, describing the capture of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, was received yesterday. He says that on the night of Saturday the sappers crowned the crest of Fort Wagner on its sea front, and orders were issued to take it by assault at nine o'clock next morning, that being the hour of low tide. The enemy, however, abandoned the place during the night, and all escaped from Cummings' Point except seventy five, who were captured in a boat. Fort Wagner is described by General Gillmore as a most formidable defence. It was garrisoned by fourteen hundred men, under command of Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina. The harbor and city of Charleston, he says, are now completely covered by his guns. Nineteen guns were captured at Fort Wagner.

The rebel flag was still flying on Sumter up to Tuesday night; but only a few men remained there Ironsides were firing on the batteries Bee and Beauregard, from five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday until two in the afternoon. A shell from one of the Monitors exploded in the macazine of Fort Moultrie, damaging the southern parapet considerably and probably rendering the fortifica-

The capture of Chattanooga by the forces of General Rosecrans is fully confirmed. A special despatch from Newton, Ga., to Cincinnati, dated the 9th, says:-"At twelve o'clock to-day General Crittenden took peaceable possession of Chattanooga, and General Wood was put in command of

The principal portion of the rebel infantry left Chattanooga the same day, the cavalry remaining till next day. The strategy of General Rosecrans, whereby the evacuation of Chattanooga was ren dered necessary, cannot be too highly regarded. Without any considerable loss of life, but simply by a well arranged plan which his fine military mind conceived, and his cool judgment helped to execute, the city fell into our possession, and Tennessee was placed virtually at our disposal.

Cumberland Gap, which was held by General Frazer with two thousand rebels and fourteen pieces of artillery, surrendered, at four o'clock on Wednesday, to Gen. Shackleford, who commands General Burnside's advance. Our forces now hold the Gap.

The news from Arkansas is important. The rebels have evacuated Little Rock and retired forty miles westward to Fort Washington.

Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was also received at Leavenworth yesterday. The rebels, four thousand strong, under Generals Cooper and Cabell, fled before General Blunt and dispersed in all directions. General Davidson met the rebels at Bayon Metoir, nine miles from Little Rock, on the 27th ult., and drove them across the creek. The rebels, who were three thousand strong, burned the bridge behind them and betook themselves to the woods. The abandonment of Little Rock must have immediately followed this movement.

We give a most interesting history of affairs in the South to-day, in the shape of extracts from the journals of Richmond, Savannah, Mobile and Augusta, Ga., from the 28th ult. up to the 8th inst. The military policy of Jeff. Davis, to concentrate the rebel armies in a few important points, is strenuously advocated. So also is the proposition to employ slaves as soldiers.

Senator Charles Sumner delivered an oratio ast night at the Cooper Institute on the relations of this country with foreign Powers a subject of great interest at the present mement. It was a remarkable discourse, and was listened to by a large concourse of people. We give a full report of it in our columns to-day.

Our latest news from the city of Mexico, by way of San Francisco, is to the 15th ult. The triumvirate had notified the representatives of foreign Powers that a tegal government had been established in Mexico, and required a recognition of the powers vested in them. The ministers of the United States and of Central America, however, replied that they should continue to recognize the Juarez government until they received instructions from home.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention at Albany yesterday adopted a platform, nominated a ticket for State officers and adjourned sine die. The following nominations are now before the people:-

L'AMPLEA	THU BLAIR THUEST.
Berrelary of State	D. R. St. John.
Comptroller	Sanford E. Church.
Attorney General	M. P. Champlin.
State Engineer	Van R. Richmond.
Treaturer	William B. Lowis.
Canal Commissioner	W. W. Wright.
Inspector of State Prison	D. R. McNeil.
July e of Court of Appeal	William F. Allen.
nancara.	
narumau	AN STATE DURME.

Secretary of State. Chauncey M. Derew. Completeller. Chauncey M. Derew. Completeller. Chauncey M. Derew. Completeller. Chairman Contract Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Appeals. Heary R. Selden. Canal Commissioner. Benl. F. Bruce. State Engineer and Surveyor. W. B. Taylor. State Prizon Inspector. James K. Bates.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION TICERT.

Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, in a case before him on Wednesday last, delivered a decision declaring the Enrolment act constitutional. This, we be lieve, is the first judicial opinion on this important

Bermuda papers of the 2d instant have been received, but they contain no news. The rebei steamer Eugenia, from Wilmington, N. C., with four hundred and one bales of cotton, arrived at

The rebel State government of Mississippi, at last accounts, was in Noxubee county, on the Ala-That of Missouri was at Little Rock, in Arkansas The Governor and State officers of Louisiana were on board of an old steamboat up one of the ayous of the Mississippi river, and Gov. Isham G. Harris, with the archives of Tennessee, was somethere in the mountains in the northern part of

Substitutes are scarce in New Haven, Connecticut, and all the drafted men who desire to stay at home find it necessary to pay the three hundred dollars.

The London Globe of the 28th of August says: The final deposits of £330 on the part of Mace and £220 on the part of Goss were made in the stakeholder's hands this day, for their pugilistic encounter, at 10 st. 10 lb., for £1,000, in which Mace stakes £600 to his opponent's £400. Both men are in active training-Mace at Finchley and Goss at Ash Common, Aldershot-and are represented to be in the finest possible condition. The betting is in favor of Mace, at the odds of five and six to four.

The Levant Herald of August 26, says:-The local American colony on the Bosphorus has, we are informed, subscribed \$2,000 in aid of the fund being raised for the widows and orphans of the federal troops killed since the commencement

of the civil war.

The Chamber of Commerce called a special meeting for yesterday; but only two members attended, and no business could be transacted. Adjourned till Thursday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge McCunn Maggie Williams, a good looking young woman, about twenty years of age, was tried and convicted on an ind ment charging her with having stolen forty-two dollars in United States Treasury notes from John Jones, a returned volunteer, while in her company in a house of ill fame, on the 10th of July last. Maggie was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, and while leaving the court endeavored to ay violent hands on the complainant, which the officers having her in charge fortunately prevent-Samuel Hogan was convicted of assault and battery, on an indictment charging him with having stabbed Francis Kelly with a knife, on the 1st of August last. He was remanded for senon an indictment for arson, which charged her with having set fire to Montgomery Hall, in Prince street, on the night of the 14th of May last. During the opening remarks of Mr. O. L. Stuart. Assistant District Attorney, Bridget got very much excited, and made two attempts to assault the witnesses for the prosecution. The officers interfered each time, before any mischief was done, and on the conclusion of the opening address the case was adjourned until this morning at eleven

United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday, o a charge of altering a Treasury note of the denomination of \$20 to a \$50, and attempting to pass it. The stock market was lower yesterday morning, and rather better in the afternoon, without any indications of noyancy. Gold fluctuated between 130% and 131%, closing at five P. M. at 130%. Exchange wan 444 a 144%. Money was not particularly active; the rate for call loan

Cotton was heavy and tending in favor of buyers yes four desirable lots of which were steady, while old and The wheat market was lower and less active. Corn was rather easier and less freely sought after. Oats were liberally purchased at higher figures. There was less doing in provisions, and more in oils, whisky and groceries; but prices generally exhibited no very im-portant changes. A good inquiry existed for hay, hope wool, tobacco, lumber, dry goods, and boots and aboes, at buoyant prices. Naval stores were dull and lower. Freights were heavy and rates declining.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT .- Since the Mesers Jerome have had control of the Hudson River Railroad its management has undergone s marked change for the worse. The time table is no longer adhered to, the cars are kept in the filthiest condition, and there is an insufficiency of accommodation for the passenger traf-fic on the road. This line requires special at tention to be paid to these three essentials It is almost like a city railroad, a considerable portion of its revenue being derived from the large class of business people who have resi-dences along the river, and who can only in dulge this suburban taste as long as unfailing regularity in the travelling arrangements i assured them. If, in addition to disappointments in point of time, they are compelled to put up with filthy and overcrowded cars, in which it requires a struggle to secure a seat, the pleasure of a country residence will be so dearly purchased that but few will care for it. It is evident that the Mesars. Jerome understand very little about railroads, or they would see that the very means they are taking to increase the revenue of the line will ultimately kill it Economy is a good thing; but it may be carried too far. In railroad management a judiclous liberality of expenditure will always repay itself.

The Crisis of the Rebellion-Future Views North and South. The rebellion is beginning to totter. Gillore and Rosecrans are undermining it. Be-

fore long we hope to hear that treason has deerted the South, as Beauregard has evacuated Morris Island, and as Bragg has evacuated Chattanooga. This is just the season for fighting. Victories come to us with the ripe fruits of autumn. A few blows more, and the bogus confederacy will fall into ruins, like Fort Sumter after a bombardment by Gillmore's guns. Already "we begin to hear cries for peace from rebet throats. Hitherto the peace party has found advocates at the North only; and a very contemptible party it has been. Now, however, the South is beginning to talk about peace. North Caro-lina is anxious for peace. The officers of the rebel army tell our officers that peace is near at hand. There are rumors that General Lee has gone to Richmond to arrange for peace. This is peace of the right sort. It is not a copperhead peace. It is not prepared according to Ben. Wood's recipe. It is peace through the submission of the seceded States to the national authority. It is reunion.

All the braggadocio of Beauregard cannot save Charleston from capture. He still holds the ruins of Sumter; but he has surrendered the whole of Morris Island, including Forts Wagner and Gregg, and we have blown up the magazine of Fort Moultrie. We believe that Beauregard is really evacuating Charleston, and that our forces can go in and take possession as soon as the navy is ready to move. The only reason that Sumter is held is that Beauregard hopes to blow up a few of our men by exploding the magazine when we land there. That is the covert, cowardly meaning of his hint to Admiral Dahlgren that "he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it." The rebels strewed the streets of Yorktown with torpedoes. Beauregard is doubtless preparing some such infernal devices to leave behind him in Charleston. This will be characteristic of the man and of his style of fighting; but it will not prevent Charleston from falling into our hands. These unmanly, unwarlike, despicable contrivances are as true a sign in their way of the failure of the rebel cause as the more direct evidences of the calls for peace. So much for the situation South; and as for the West, Rosecrans is doing his work nobly. Bragg, as usual, runs away from our Army of Tennessee. This army has never been defeated, and Bragg has never dared to face it. If he did he would certainly be badly beaten. Let him keep on running until peace is declared, and he will save himself, if not his

The political campaign is commencing at the North just as the rebellion is ending at the South. The radical and the conservative parties are in the field, and it cannot be doubtful which will succeed. Three-fourths of the army and the whole of the navy are composed of conservatives. The people will support that party at the polls which is supporting the Union on the battle field. Neither copperheads nor niggerheads stand any chance now. They are about as numerous and have about as much influence here as in the army. No political conventions will adopt their rotten platforms. The result of the election in Kentucky shows how the great Central States will vote. Neither the niggerheads, who caused the war and who have prolonged the war, nor the copperheads, who desired to end the war by submitting to Jeff. Davis and recognizing the confederacy, will ever again secure even a show of power. The political future is certain. New York sustain the conservatives and defeat the radicals by a tremendous majority. The other States will wheel into line with New York. There will be a revolution at the North-a revolution not bloody, but irresistible-not by riots, but by the ballot box. Our soldiers have doubly saved the country-first by putting down the rebellion, and next by securing the success of the conservative party and its principles.

We do not care to speculate upon the future policy of the administration. That will be dictated by events, and the imbeciles in power will have no choice but to obey. The Confiscation, Emancipation, Conscription and Indea nity acts are not worth the paper upon which they are written. They have served the purpose for which Providence designed them, in disgusting the whole people with the radicals and their programme. When the North South are again united these and measures will be swept into oblivion with the authors of them. This administration will soon be a thing of the past, and we can let the dead bury their dead while we look at our glorious future. The United States will have an army of over a million of men, and a navy of one hundred thousand sailors, five hundred vessels and five thousand guns, when peace is declared. This force is composed of veterans, anlandidly disciplined and equipped. We must employ this army and navy; and, fortunately, the work is ready for our bands. England is our debtor for her assistance to the rebellion and the injury she has inflicted upon us by her piratical cruisers. This account must be settled, and the seizure of Canada will about balance our books. France has trampled upon the Monroe doctrine by forcibly estab lishing a monarchy in Mexico. This doctrine must be reasserted by the expulsion of the French troops and the revival of the Mexican republic. This is the task we have to perform. We must teach Europe the lesson which the old French republic failed to teach. By entering upon these wars as soon as the rebel lion is over we shall avoid all criminations and recriminations between the North and South, and give the mutual wounds caused by our civil war time to heal and be forgotten. Policy and justice alike incite us to this course, which will again make our country feared and respected abroad, united, prosperous and peace-

McClellan's Ruport.-Now that this long expected document is furnished, the radical organs are nervously apprehensive lest the War Department should be indiscreet enough to allow its publication. The only thing they can urge against this is its inordinate length, the report, they say, containing from sixty to seventy thousand words, and the accompanying documents five times as much. Seeing that for two long years McClellan has silently submitted to their attacks, has offered no word of remonstrance against their calumnies, and awaited patiently his time of justification, this measurement by words of his right of defence is carrying party spite to a pitiful extreme. If the group" on which the report is to be shelved

stand in the way. We know twenty enterprising publishers in the city of New York who will gladly give ten thousand dollars for the right of printing and selling it. They are not afraid of finding readers for it, though our radical contemporaries affect to believe they can procure more interesting matter for their

European Intervention in American Affairs—Its Consequences.

The French Revolution, in the last century vas the commencement of the struggle which intelligence and a spirit of progress undertook against the blind enoronchments of despotism upon the rights of mankind. As a first effort, was necessarily crude and uncertain, and when it had attained success it fell from the mer fact that the people were unable to appreciate the inestimable benefits and advantages of selfgovernment. After having successfully com-batted all Europe, France fell into the arms of the Corsican adventurer, Napoleon, merely because she was fearful of the future, and, hav ing gained her liberty, knew not how to use it. When the republic of France became an em pire the despots of Europe breathed more lightly. They felt that for the time being a great danger, menacing their continuance of powernay, their very existence—had passed away for the moment, and they revelled in the conviction of returning safety.

But the flat against them and their bad rule had gone forth, and in the far West a new re public was making gigantic strides towards the attainment of power and influence. The time came at last when this republic, the United States of America, loomed over all the empires, monarchies and aristocracies of Europe as a perpetual, an inevitable menace. The tyrannized people of the Old World saw the power and prosperity of the new government, and they envied and craved for similar institutions. It was evident, from the spread of this desire, that the period was fast approaching when all Europe would rise against her tyrants and those in power quaked with fear. At this moment, and in the hour of its greatest pres perity, the American republic was assailed by traitors. A few madigen, blind to the com monest instincts of self-preservation, undertook in a fatal hour to destroy our glorious Union. Taking advantage of the ravings of our foolish and nearsighted abolitionists and negro-wor shippers, the traitors at the South fanned their infernal, treacherous blaze until it ignited a large portion of our land. In the light of this accursed bonfire the despots of Europe danced and revelled. They hastened to throw fuel upon the fire; for they foresaw in the results of the rebellion good for themselves. They hoped that for centuries to come the traitors of the South had rivetted the chains of those European nations aspiring for freedom and gleefully did the despots bail the rebels. They hastened to accord them unequivocal sympathy. They were treated as belligerents; they were aided with money, with arms, with ships, with encouragement of every nature, and the loyal govern ment and people of the American republic were reviled, spit upon and defamed, their ruin eagerly boped for and continuously

In spite of these adverse circumstances, the neanle of the North have successfully battled against their open foes and their underhanded enemies, and, like France under the first re-public, they have maintained their cause. Un-like the French. however, the people of this country are aware of the advantages and benefits of self-government, and, having fought for them, they will maintain them. It is now matter beyond all doubt or cavil that ere many months have elarsed the rebellion will have been crushed, and this government will have asserted its great power and influence by that very result. Then, with an immense army and the most formidable navy the world eve saw, we shall be both able and willing to repay to the despots of Europe the debt we ow them. Itt will and malice we shall repay by deeds, not by words. We shall first drive the French from Mexico. With a host of famous and capable generals, admirals ficets at their command, we shall dictate our

wishes as regards this continent, and England and France will obey. But worse results must accrue to the Western and Northern Powers of Europe than being driven from this continent. Their subjects, when they see the American republic rising from her troubles more powerful, more glorions than ever, will feel renewed desires for a like form of government, and then we shall see the thrones of Europe crumble, and the whole monarchical edifice will be revolutionized. We shall then hear no more of kinedoms and em pires. Republics will become universal, and mankind shall enjoy the benefits of liberal and constitutional governments, and this as the di rect result of the American rebellion, which the despots of Europe foudly hoped was th death knell of this bated republic. As for Napoleon, who in our hour of need stole upon this continent, he shall find that Mexico will be as we have so often asserted, his Moscow-th utter ruin of himself and of his dynasty. Those who have opposed or assailed us in our time of trouble shall be taught a bitter lesson when we shall have crushed the rebellion and reconstructed the Union. Able then to deal with our foes, we shall do so relentlessly; for we have me with naught save deceit and treachery. The lesson is bitter: its fruits shall be as gall; and those who inculcated it—let them beware.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE HERALD PLATrosm.—Our Albany correspondent assures us that Governor Seymour came up to the HERALD platform in his recent speech. This is a very great mistake. Our correspondent must be very much muddled about Seymour. He is nowhere near our platform yet. We drummed him on, after a great deal of trouble, in order to defeat Wadsworth; but as soon as we had elected him he slid off our platform and tumbled down into the mire with the Albang Regency. Since then he has been equally distingulahed for imbecility and verbosity. He can talk more without saying anything and write more without meaning anything than any other man we know. He might be pitted against Seward for interminable correspondence, and against the inane and insane Wilson, of Massachusetts, for silly, longwinded speeches. He showed his lack of executive ability by not filling up the quota of New York by volunteers in less than a month after the Conscription act was passed. This a clever Executive could easily have done, and so avoided all trouble. He showed his lack of sense by his foolish reply to General Dix's letby this economical government of ours is the ter asking him to preserve the public peace. expense attending its publication, let not that Instead of telling General Dix that arrange.

ments for that purpose were already made he told him that he had writen to the Presi dent to postpone the draft. General Dix at once saw his advantage, and quietly ignored Seymour and filled the city with United States troops. For these and other reasons we consider Seymour not much of a man, and no Governor at all. Let our Albany correspondent be more discriminating in future, and take care not to mix up the HERALD platform and Governor Seymour again.

WHAT IMMIGRATION IS DOING FOR US .- There are some facts connected with the immense in called attention, which afford special subject for congratulation. We learn from the official at Castle Garden that of the immigrants who are arriving here there is a larger number be tween the ages of sixteen and thirty than was ever known at any former period. Of these the major portion are, of course, agricultural and railroad hands; but the number of skilled artisans is also unusually large. As a genera thing these latter bring some little means with them, and refuse to accept any other occupation than that to which they are accustomed. The high wages offered in our collieries have also brought over a considerable number of miner who are whipped up by employers as soon as they arrive. These men can average easily from two and a half to three dollars a day.

Of factory hands, especially from the cotton mills in Lancashire, there is a large influx. Although they come over here prepared to accept work of any kind, there is a prospect that they will readily find a place at their old employments. Many of our cotton factories, which had suspended on account of the scarcity and dearness of the raw material, are now altering their machinery so as to be enabled to compete with the English manufacturers in the finer description fabrics. This was a result to be anticipated from the high duties levied by the new tariff. and, inasmuch as the difficulties created in their manufacture abroad by the blockade are driving over here all the best mill bands, an immens impetus will be given to it in this country. It need not be apprehended that the suppression of the rebellion will at all affect the prospects o the emigrant by throwing back upon us the bands that have gone to the war. Leaving aside the fact that every addition to the population creates a corresponding demand for abor to supply its wants, it may safely be anticipated that for some years to come there will be no considerable diminution in the agore gate of our military force, and consequently no superfluity of industrial labor. If the South is to be subjugated, it will require large garrisons to keep it under; if it is restored on such terms as will insure its willing obedience, we shall have full employment for the force that is now in the field in chastising England and France for the mean advantage which they have taken of us in our difficulties.

It will thus be seen that the advance that we have made towards the position of a first class military nation will retard in no degree our industrial progress. On the contrary, that which our European enemies predicted would insure our ruin promises to render us more commercially independent and powerful than

FIFTH AVENUE BLOCKED UP .- Some repair are being made on Fifth avenue, near To accomplish the work the street is blocked up and shut up, and carriages and horses and carts are compelled to go down to Fourth avenue, where the Harlem Railroad steam trains dash along at a frightful speed, in order to reach the upper part of the city. is remarkable that no lives have yet been lost. Whoever has charge of the work on Fifth ave nue should be compelled to open half of the

Interesting from Albany

street whilst the other half is being repaired.

of animosity between McKeon and Wood. II learn, contrary, to-day, that Wood tried to get Tammany Hall to consent to admit them as honorary members; but the

It is somewhat amusing to see the representatives from New York on the State Central Committee, Develor represents Mozart, and Sweeny Tammany Hall. They are

both Sachema in Temmany.

The different de'egations are all leaving for home.

There is but little bud feeling minife ted. Bea. Wood has intimated that he will decounce two of the resolutions, but will support the ticket.

Unusual confidence is manifested over the success of the democratic ticket. Bets are offered to-night that the ticket will be elected outside of the majority given by the city of New York. There was a strong delegation here from the rural districts—a great deal more than usual, and all spoke of great accessions to their ranks, and that the operation of the draft would secure them a large silent vote. Liection day, however, will be the best tes

vention presented a strong front and was adroitly man-aged. It is evident, from all developments here, that the contest is going to be a lively one, and every step hotly ontested on both sides.

The Constitutional Union Executive Committee ad-

erned to day, after resolving not to take any further cti n at present with regard to filling the balance of their

hold their annual State Convention at the Voorhees House in Syracuse, October 1. Democratic State Committee met at the Delavan loose this afternoon and organized by electing I can ond chairman and Peter Cagger secretary

WINTER GARDEN.-Mrs Bowers takes her ber wening. The play is "Lady Andley's Secret." Besides that popular feature, the ghost, the audience to night will see a capital drama and one of the very best this city. In the thir 'act of "Lady Audley's Secret Mrs Bowers displays talent enough for half a do 61 or-dinary "stars," and those who miss seeing it fose one of the most powerful scenes ever represented upon any stage. This is high praise, but it is not enough for Mrs

years ago yesterday Commodore Oliver H. Perry gained the supremacy of Lake Erie and captured the outire Bri tish squadron in those waters. Of late this glorious vic-tory has ceased to b celebrated.

ILLEMM OF CAPTAIN JOHN RODGESS. -- Captain John Ro gers has been lying very ill at the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn. But very few of his friends were aware of the fact until yesterday, when he was pronounced much bet-ter. He was suffering from what was thought to be a boll, but it proved to be an enormous carbuncle, which

published yesterday, and purporting to come from A. M. Palmer, was the forgery of a silly fellow who had nothing

ment of Boston is now represented in New York by Mayor F. W. Lincoln, General Cowder, Colonel F. W. Lin coln, son of the Mayor, and F. S. Tyler, who are stopping IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE

Surrender of Cumberland Cap to Burnside's Forces.

Two Thousand Rebels and Fourteen Pieces of Artillery Captured,

de.,

A telegram received at cloves A. M. to-day, from the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Seg surrendered yesterday afternoon, Sept. 9, at four o'clock, without the firing of a gun.

Concurrent Sept. 10 1043 A despatch, dated Cumberland Gap 9th inst., care-General Frazer, with two thousand men and fourtee pieces of artillery, surrendered at four o'clock to-day leneral Shackelford, commanding General Burnaide's ad-

The Entry of the Union Army into Knoxville-Affecting Scenes-Joy of the People, dic., dic. Ciscinnatt, Sept 10, 1862.

CHORMATT, Sept. 10, 1982.

A despatch, dated Knorville, Sept. 6, says:—
The great campaign of the war is over. We are in fail possession of East Tennessee—a great, bloodiess victory. The campaign was skiffully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements that the rebols, taken unawares, fied before us without destroying property. At Laudes they attempted to hold ine bridge, but the impeduesing of the Second Tennessee regiment broke them to fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives and a large number of cars were captured there. The whole march of one army was a perfect evation, and our entry into Encaytite an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, size, color and condition lined the way, and their shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supréme.

assured them of protection, and that, while justice at be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the

ernment.

General Carter also speke in touching terms of the
sufferings, and praised their determination and course
Colonel Saunders was called out amid shouts of welcom
Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military Governor, as
Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennesses.

A second despatch says:-- Our right wing is within casy reach of Gen. Resocrans' left. The rabels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment. march of two hundred and fifty miles was a bard one, but was conducted in good order. Our trains are all well up

NEWS FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Capture of Fort Smith-Flight of the Ilebels, 600. LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 10, 1868.

Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith, As

kansas, re-ched here this evening.

On the 31st ult. General Blunt encamped within two
miles of Cooper and Cabell, who had a force of four thesand rebels west of the fort. Next morning he marsh so attack them, but they had fied. Colonol Cloud chased Cabell tweety miles south, and had a brief engagement; but after a few rounds Cabell's men ded in all directions. Our loss was eight wounded. Captain Lane, of the Second Ransas regiment, was killed.

Before Cotonel Cloud returned General Blunt fell seriously ill, and he will return homeward as soon as he can

Intosh has gone towards Red river with only one he and fifty men out of his two regiments. No rebel fi

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon in Command of the Mexic Perces-Percian Ministers Requested to Recognize the New Government-The United States and Central American Envoys Adhere to the Junes Go

Arrived Steamer Arizaba from Panama. She below dates, via Manzaullis, from Guanajusto to the 19th wil., and from the City of Mexico to the 15th uit. Miramon had been appointed by General Forey com-nander of the Mexican forces.

mander of the Mexican forces.

The Triumvirate had notified the representatives of foreign governments that a legal government has been provided for Mexico, and they had been requested to

plied that they must recognize the Juarez go Commonfort and Doblado had published strong appearing the Mexicans to continue to respect the Frank.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

Capture of the Ship Constitution, of Now York, by the Privateer Georgia. Captain Webster, late of the ship Constitution. tured by the privateer Georgia, makes the followin

June 25, at six A. M., in sight of the Island of Trinid June 25, at six A. M., in sight of the Island of Trinidad, South Atlantic Ocean, lat. 20 31 S., long. 29 16 W., made a steamer, with English colors flying, close under the land. I hoisted the American ensign, and continued on my course with all sail set, the steamer steering directly for us. At cight A. M. she fired a blank cartridge. I paid no attention, but continued on my course. At helic past eight she fired two shots which fell short. At nine A. M. steamer being near and sweing no way to escape, I deemed it best to heave to. In the meantime they had lowered the English and hotsted the Confederate flag. They came alongside and sent the Confederate flag. They came alongside and sent a boot with first lieutenant and boat's crew, all armed; demanded the ship's papers and ordered me on board the steamer. The commander, Captain Maury, after examining the papers, told me be considered my ship a prize to the Confederate steamer Georgia, and myself and crew prisoners, ordering us on board our in twenty fathoms. Having anchored about four o'ci the steamer keeping mear by, the prize crew then teek full charge and commenced searching the ship, taking all the firearms, chronometers, quadrants, sexiant and charts, with all navigation books, and even the knives taking out some of the cargo, which, being coal, they were glad to get. On the 28th the steamer took the ship city of Bith, from Callao for Antwerp; said ship having Freich cargo, they ransomed her for \$20,000. We were put on board of her. Not having sufficient water, touched at Pernambuco, where my crew were delivered to the American Consul, fourteen men, six hering joined the steamer. My self and family, with first and second officers, remained on board the City of Bath, as the Consul would do nothing for us. When standing late Pernambuco Roads saw the United States steamer Vangerbilt, and signatized her. She sent a boat on board, to whom we gave the whoreabouts of the Georgia, and how they might be likely to find her, as she secretes berself under the island, and cannot be seen more than four or

August 17, in intitude 33 30, longitude 40 30, felt in with Italian bark Emms, Captain Canesas, for New who kindly received us on board, giving us every a odation in his power, for which myself, wife ce's take this method of returning our sincere thanks for

The Constitution was from New York for dhanghas with a cargo of nine hundred and ninety-six tons of cos and was owned by Napier & Welsford, of this city.

The Constitution was a good ship, of 1,439 tons register inseed Al.), at Lloyd's, built in the year 1847, by J. A. Westerveit, in New York. Her length was 191 feet, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 21 feet of water. Built of only

The City of Bath was a fine vessel of 736 tons rechanned Ally as Lloyd's—two decks, built of onk copper frantened; built in 1858, as Bath, Maine, by Johnson Ride-out, and owned by him. Her dimensions were as ful-lows—Lampth, 185 feet; breadth of beam 28 feet & lows—Lampth, 185 feet; 6 mobes.